Unit one

Where we learn

Lesson 1 & 2

laboratory = lab	معمل	wash	يغسل
toilet	حمام	stop	يوقف / يتوقف
classroom	حجرة دراسة	next to	بجوار
stairs	سلالم (ثابتة)	opposite	مقابل / مواجه
changing room	غرفة تغيير الملابس	downstairs	فى الطابق الاسفل
playground	ملعب	upstairs	في الطابق العلوي
corridor	طرقة / ممر بين طرقات	outside	خارج
gym = gymnasium	جيم (قاعة لممارسة الرياضة)	into / inside	داخل
gates	بوابات	at the end of	في نهاية
library	مكتبة (للقراءة والاستعارة)	lesson	درس
student	طالب	sport	رياضة
ready	جاهز / مستعد	right	يمين
careful	حريص	left	يسار
karate	كاراتيه	homework	واجب
sports school	مدرسة رياضية	cross	يعبر
floor	ارضية (حجرة)	road	طريق
each other	بعضنا البعض	drink	يحصل على
maths	رياضيات	clean	ينظف / نظيف
subject	مادة دراسية	today	اليوم
science	علوم	must	يجب ان
social studies	دراسات اجتماعية	should	ينبغي
P.E. (Physical Education)	تربية رياضية	talk	يتكلم
break	فسحة / راحة	China	الصين
smoke	يدخن / دخان	lunch	غداء
practise	يتمرن / يتدرب	study	يذاكر / يدرس

Words & opposites كلمات وعكسها

careful	حريص	careless	مهمل
outside	خارج	inside	داخل
downstairs	بالطابق السفلي	upstairs	بالطابق العلوي
like	يحب	hate	يكره

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

practise (v)	يتمرن / يتدرب	practice (n)	تمرين / تدريب
stairs	سلالم (ثابتة)	ladder	سلم متحرك
break	استراحة (للطعام او الشراب)	rest	فترة راحة (بعد مجهود)
floor	ارضية	flour	دقيق
talk	يتكلم	take	ياخذ
sport (n)	رياضة	sports (adj)	رياضي / رياضية

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

at break	في فترة الراحة	have lessons	يتلقى دروس
good at + n / v.ing	جيد في	practise a sport	يمارس رياضة
on the first floor	في الطابق الاول	look right and left	ينظر يمينا ويسارا
talk to	يتحدث الى	do the homework	يعمل الواجب
get ready for	يستعد لــــ	come home	يعود للمنزل
for five hours	لخمسة ساعات	(be) careful in	يكون حريصا في
go into	يدخل	walk up	يصعد
switch off	يطفيء	go downstairs	ينزل للطابق الاسفل
look after	يعتني بــ	cross the road	يعبر الطريق

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

Learn	learned / learnt	learned	يتعلم
see	saw	seen	يرى
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
go	went	gone	يذهب
have	had	had	يملك
come	came	come	يأتي

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

حرف الجر by يسبق جميع وسائل المواصلات بدون فاصل ماعدا on foot

by bus	by car	by train	on foot

في حالة وجود فاصل قبل وسيلة المواصلات (وسيلة كبيرة on / وسيلة صغيرة in)

in my car	on a bus	on a plane	on a ship

كلمة get اذا اتت بعدها صفة فتعني (يصبح)

get ready	get angry	get ill

كلمة have اذا سبقت المواد الدراسية يكون معناها (يتلقي / يأخذ)

have lessons	have music	have science

Reading

I'm Salma and I'm from Egypt. Today, I've got English, maths, social studies, Arabic, science and music. We have our science lessons in the laboratory. We must be careful in it! It's next to the library and opposite the toilets. We mustn't talk to each other in the lessons, but we can talk at break in the playground. After break, we have music. The music room is at the end of the corridor. It is on the first floor, so I walk up the stairs.

My name's Jin Zhang. I'm a student at a sports school in China. You must be good at sports to go to this school. Today, I've got English, maths and science. The English classroom is on the first floor. After lunch, we can go downstairs to the changing room to get ready for P.E. Then I must practise karate for five hours in the gym. I like karate. I travel to school by bus. The bus can't go into the playground, so it stops just outside the school gates.



Ability, necessity and obligation التعبير عن القدرة والضرورة والإلزام
A) can / can't + inf مصدر الفعل.
- نستخدم can للتعبير عن القدرة والاستطاعة في المضارع / نستخدم can't للتعبير عن عدم القدرة
He can read English. My little sister can't swim.
- نستخدم can للتعبير عن السماح بفعل شيء ما / ونستخدم can't لعدم السماح بفعل شيء ما في المضارع
You can use my laptop. You can't play here. People can't smoke in hospitals.
B) must + inf / mustn't + inf يجب أن / لا يجب أن
- نستخدم must للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام
You must look right and left before you cross the road. I must practise karate for five hours. You must look after your health.
- نستخدم mustn't للتعبير عن النهي والتحريم (بمعني من المهم الا تفعل شيء ما)
You mustn't talk in the library. We mustn't talk in the lessons. You must not eat in the changing room. People mustn't smoke in hospitals.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-			
1. You.......... speak English very well to be an English teacher.			
a. must	b. can	c. mustn't	d. can't
2. We...........eat in the changing room.			
a. wasn't	b. aren't	c. doesn't	d. mustn't
3. When I finish, I can.................TV.			
a. watches	b. watch	c. watching	d. watches
4. You.............swim in the sea on a windy day.			
a. can	b. must	c. have	d. mustn't
5. We...........stand up when a teacher walks into your classroom.			
a. can't	b. must	c. mustn't	d. aren't
6. She...........visit you this evening because she must do her homework.			
a. can	b. can't	c. must	d. should

Read and correct the underlined words:-	
1. We must <u>to go</u> to the laboratory for our science lessons.	
2. You <u>mustn't</u> wash fruit before you eat it.	
3. I can't go to the club today because I must <u>studying</u> for my exams.	
4. We <u>must</u> talk in the library.	

Lesson 3 & 4

number	رقم	top	قمة
tour	جولة	middle	وسط / منتصف
location	موقع	bottom	قاع / اسفل
the biggest	الاكبر (حجما)	arrive	يصل
Of course	بالطبع	way	طريق / طريقة
start	يبدأ	each	كل
office	غرفة المكتب	side	جانب
computer	حاسوب	sports clothes	ملابس رياضية
friend	صديق	bus stop	موقف اتوبيس
large	واسع	club	نادي
polite	مؤدب	food	طعام
the best	الافضل	fridge	ثلاجة
time	وقت	finish	ينهي / ينتهي
pack	يعبيء	windy	عاصف / شديد الرياح
ask	يسال	fruit	فاكهة
question	سؤال	day	يوم
stand up	يقف	timetable	جدول مواعيد
hand	يد	favourite	مفضل
answer	يرد / يجيب	Wednesday	الاربعاء
exam	امتحان	game	لعبة
school rules	قواعد مدرسية	place	مكان
important	مهم	start	يبدأ
helpful	متعاون	ground floor	الطابق الارضي
need	يحتاج	first floor	الطابق الاول

Words & opposites كلمات وعكسها

helpful	متعاون / مساعد	helpless	غير متعاون / غير مساعد
important	مهم	unimportant	غير هام
polite	مؤدب	impolite	غير مؤدب
right	يمين	left	يسار
small	صغير	big	كبير

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

pack	يعبيء	back	ظهر / خلف
tour	جولة	tower	برج
hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي	heart	قلب
rule	قاعدة	role	دور
left	يسار	lift	يرفع

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

give a tour	يصطحب في جولة	put your hand up	ارفع يديك
give a location	يرشد لموقع	arrive at	يصل (لمكان صغير)
use a computer	يستخدم حاسوب	arrive in	يصل (لمكان كبير)
pack your bag	عبيء حقيبتك	at the top of	عند قمة
go home	يذهب للمنزل	at the bottom of	عند اسفل
do P.E	يؤدي تدريبات بدنية	at night	ليلا
do a quiz	يؤدي اختبار قصير	in the morning	في الصباح
stop working	يتوقف عن العمل	on a small island	على جزيرة صغيرة
on each side	على كل جانب	in the middle of	في المنتصف
the best time/ way to	الوقت / الطريق الافضل لكي	ask for	يطلب
on the right / left	على اليمين / اليسار	put on	يرتدي

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

hear	heard	heard	يسمع
show	showed	shown	يعرض / يبين / يوضح
read	read	read	يقرأ
meet	met	met	يقابل
say	said	said	يقول
run	ran	run	يجري
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط / يقع
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي
put on	put on	put on	يرتدي

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) Let's + inf * Let's start on the ground floor.

B) Which أي / أيهما = نسال بها للتخيير بين شيئين او اكثر وياتي بعدها الاسم الذي نسال عنه

* Which classroom is ours?
* Which places can you visit in Aswan?

Language functions الوظائف اللغوية

السؤال والاجابة عن الاماكن داخل مبني	
للسؤال عن مكان داخل مبني ما نسأل كالتالي	
1. Excuse me. Where is + المكان?	معذرة أين الـــ.............؟
2. How can I get to + المكان?	كيف يمكنني ان اصل الى الـــ........؟
Excuse me. Where is the library?	
How can I get to the gym?	
عند ارشاد احد الى مكان تواجد مكان داخل مبني ما يمكننا استخدام الصيغ التالية	
It's on the ground / first / second floor.	انه في الطابق الارضي / الاول / الثاني.
It's at the end of the corridor.	انه في نهاية الطرقة.
It's at the top of the stairs.	انه عند قمة السلم .
It's at the bottom of the stairs.	انه عند اسفل السلم .
It's in the middle.	انه في المنتصف .
It's opposite the (laboratory).	انه مقابل / مواجه للمعمل .
It's next to the (library).	انه بجوار المكتبة .
It's upstairs / downstairs.	انه اعلى السلم / اسفل السلم .

TapeScript

Teacher: Hello, Salma. This is Amal. She's a new girl in our class. Can you show her where to go for her lessons?
Salma: Of course! I'll give you a tour of our school!
Amal: Thank you!
Salma: Let's start on the ground floor...... This is the office here at the bottom of the stairs on the right. The toilets are next to it. And that's the door to the playground at the end of the corridor. We go there at break. Now let's go upstairs. Right, here we are at the top of the stairs on the first floor. The room on the right is the library. That's where we read books and use the computers. And next to the library is the laboratory, where we have our science lessons.
Amal: Which classroom is ours?
Salma: It's opposite the laboratory. There are three classrooms there, and ours is number 6 in the middle. Now let's go downstairs. Come and meet my friends. It's break, so they are in the playground.

Unit two

Around the city

Lesson 1 & 2

around	حول	monuments	آثار قديمة
city	مدينة (كبيرة)	call	يسمى / يتصل / ينادي
place	مكان	king	ملك
famous	مشهور	protect	مشروع
visit	يزور	year	سنة
beautiful	جميل	complete	يكمل / يكتمل
metre	متر	work	عمل / يعمل
bridge	كوبري	finish	ينهي / ينتهي
statue	تمثال	museum	متحف
cross	يعبر	several	عديد
the Nile	النيل	mosque	مسجد
busy	مزدحم / مشغول	popular	محبوب
open	يفتح / يفتتح	arrive	يصل
leaflet	كتيب سياحي	study	يذاكر / يدرس
pavement	رصيف (للمشاه)	watch	يشاهد
east	شرق	shirt	قميص
side	جانب	new	جديد
island	جزيرة	notebook	كراسة / دفتر
wonderful	رائع	night	ليل / ليلة
view	منظر طبيعي	yesterday	بالامس
river	نهر	week	اسبوع
tower	برج	corner	ركن
Citadel	قلعة (صغيرة)	restaurant	مطعم
castle	قلعة (كبيرة)	cousin	ابن العم / العمة / الخال / الخالة
important	مهم	building	مبنى
ruler (n)	حاكم	pleased	مسرور
country	دولة	mountain	جبل
wide	واسع	story	قصة

Words & opposites كلمات و عكسها

east	شرق	west	غرب
correct	صحيح	wrong	خاطئ
famous	مشهور	unknown	غير معروف
busy	مزدحم	empty / free	فارغ

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

city	مدينة كبيرة	town	مدينة صغيرة
pavement	رصيف للمشاه	platform	رصيف (في محطة)
way	طريق	away (prep)	بعيد
test	اختبار	taste	يتذوق / طعم / مذاق
cross	يعبر	across (prep)	عبر
tower	برج	tour	جولة

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

in + سنة = in 1955	في سنة 1955	took eight years to + inf	استغرقت ثمانية سنوات حتى
at each end	في كل نهاية	go to bed	يذهب للنوم
cross over	يعبر من فوق	do a test	يؤدي اختبار
walk along	يمشي على امتداد	watch TV	يشاهد التلفاز
walk across	يمشي عبر	arrive late for school	يصل للمدرسة متاخرا
walk on it	يمشي عليه / عليها	get all the answers correct	يجيب كل الاجابات صحيحة
like to + inf	يحب ان	have lunch	يتناول الغداء
in the evenings	في فترات المساء	make a dress	يحيك فستان
from a long way away	من على مسافة بعيدة	play with	يلعب مع
feel happy	يشعر بالسعادة	parts of	اجزاء من
for breakfast	للافطار	on each corner	في كل ركن
by bus	بالاتوبيس	on TV	على التلفاز / معروض على التلفاز

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

become	became	become	يصبح
build	built	built	يبني
take	took	taken	ياخذ
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
buy	bought	bought	اشترى
go	went	gone	يذهب
get	got	got	يحصل على
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
do	did	done	يفعل
see	saw	seen	يرى
have	had	had	يملك / يمتلك
make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل
be	was / were	been	يكون
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
feel	felt	felt	يشعر

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) The 382-metre-long Qasr al-Nil Bridge.

لاحظ ان كلمة metre مفرد رغم وجود عدد جمع قبلها – لانها صفة لما بعدها وتتميز بوجود فواصل

B) It takes + time + to + inf يستغرق

It took eight years to complete. انها استغرقت ثمانية سنوات حتى تكتمل

C) Several + اسم جمع عديد

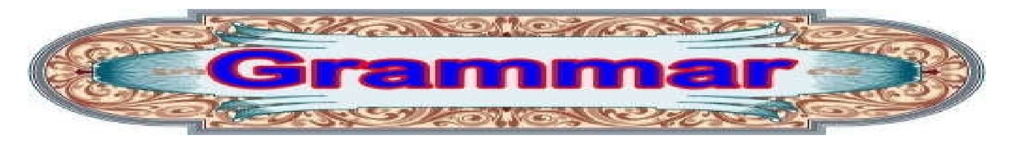
You can visit several mosques.
They went in several directions.

Reading

Beautiful Cairo

The 382-metre-long Qasr al-Nil Bridge, with its two lion statues at each end, crosses over the Nile. There was a bridge here, Gezira Bridge, in 1872. However, the bridge became too busy, so Cairo needed a bigger one. King Fuad opened Qasr al-Nil Bridge in 1933. Many people like to walk along the pavements of the bridge in the evenings. You can walk across it from the east side to Gezira Island. There are wonderful views of the river from the bridge.

The Citadel in Cairo is one of the most important monuments in Egypt. You can see its towers from a long way away. Some people call it Salah al- Din's Castle. This is because Salah al-Din al-Ayouby, the famous king, built it to protect Cairo. It took eight years to complete. Work began in 1176 and finished in 1183. There are also four museums in the Citadel. You can visit several mosques, too.



The past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

* التكوين : يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل

وينقسم الفعل في الماضي البسيط الى نوعين هما : منتظم وغير منتظم

Play ....played منتظم

eat........ate غير منتظم

* الفعل المنتظم = هو الفعل الذي نضيف له d / ed / ied اما الافعال غير المنتظمة تحفظ كما هي

كيف نضيف d / ed / ied

1. اغلب الافعال نضيف اليها (d)

cook....cooked // talk.....talked

2. الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ(e)نضيف له (d)

arrive....arrived // like.....liked

3. الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ(y) قبله حرف متحرك نضيف ed مباشرة

play.....played

4. الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ(y) قبله حرف ساكن نحذف الـy ثم نضيف ied

study........studied

5. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن قبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الاخير ثم نضيف ed

stop.....stopped

الاستخدام :

1. يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي

We did a test last week.
Yesterday, Omar went to school by bus.
I visited my uncle two weeks ago.

2. للتعبير عن عادات متكررة في الماضي

When I was young, I walked to school.

الكلمات المستخدمة مع الماضي البسيط (الكلمات الدالة)

yesterday / last (night / week / year / month / hour) / in the past
ago منذ / onceذات مرة / this morning / in +سنة مضت (in 2008)

نفي الماضي البسيط

Sub فاعل + didn't + مصدر الفعل

You didn't buy a new notebook a week ago.
I did not arrive late for school.

السؤال بــهل

Did + sub فاعل + inf مصدر + تكملة?

Did you watch the film yesterday? - Yes, I did. – No, I didn't.
Did they go to the park last month? - Yes, they did. – No, they didn't.

السؤال باداة استفهام = اداة استفهام + استفهام بهل

الاداة + did + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة ?

What did you buy yesterday?
Where did they go last weekend?
What time did you go to bed?
Why did he buy that shirt?

لاحظ

هناك افعال لا تنفى بـــ didn't

was....wasn't / were....weren't/ could.....couldn't

Choose the correct answer from a, b ,c or d:			
1. Where did you live when you........ a child?			
a. are	b. were	c. was	d. have
2. When .... you do your homework yesterday?			
a. did	b. do	c. will	d. done
3. How did your teacher go travel to school this morning?			
a. goes	b. went	c. gone	d. go
4. When she was young, she.............climb a tree.			
a. was	b. could	c. can	d. were

Read and correct the underlined words:	
1. I went to bed late next night.	
2. She reads a letter two hours ago.	
3. Work began in 2010 and finish in 2015.	
4. The film on TV last night is very good.	

Lesson 3 & 4

tourist	سائح	help	يساعد
tour guide	مرشد سياحي	boat	مركب
describe	يصف	King Ptolemy	الملك بطليموس
interrupt	يقاطع (اثناء الكلام)	earthquake	زلزال
question	سؤال	traveller	رحالة
That's why	لهذا السبب	enter	يدخل
lots of = a lot of	كثير من	dangerous	خطير
dry	جاف	stones	احجار
interesting	شيق	visitors	زائر
weather	طقس	Palace	قصر
different	مختلف	The Muntazah Palace	قصر المنتزه
hundred	100	face	يواجه / وجه
rain	مطر / تمطر	inside	داخل
room	حجرة	garden	حديقة
live	يعيش	hotel	فندق
dining room	حجرة السفرة	airport	مطار
bedroom	حجرة النوم	How far	كم المسافة
walls	حوائط	ground	ارض
fade	باهت	suddenly	فجأة
politely	بأدب	move	ينقل / ينتقل
lighthouse	منارة	volcano	بركان
Sultan of Egypt	سلطان مصر	damage	يتلف
Fort Qaitbey	قلعة قايتباي	stay	يبقى / يمكث
near	قريب	field	حقل
Roman times	عصور الرومان	International	دولي
reporter	مراسل صحفي	sailor	بحار

Words & opposites كلمات وعكسها

dry	جاف	wet	مبتل
interesting	شيق	boring	ممل
dangerous	خطير	safe	آمن
high	عالي / مرتفع	low	منخفض

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

later	لاحقا / فيما بعد	letter	خطاب
palace	قصر	place	مكان
weather	طقس (لفترة قصيرة)	climate	مناخ (لفترة طويلة)
wall	حائط	whale	حوت
once	ذات مرة	one	رقم واحد
boat	مركب	boot	حذاء برقبة

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

talk to	يتحدث الى	at night	ليلا
talk about	يتحدث عن	at the time of	في عصر .....
look at	ينظر الى	by the sea	بجوار البحر
tell..........about	يخبر ......عن	as a home for	كموطن لـــ
on the first / second floor	في الطابق	on three sides	على ثلاثة جوانب
go up the stairs	يصعد السلالم	take a taxi	يستقل تاكسي
on the left	على اليسار	knock on the door	يطرق على الباب
stand on	يطل على / يقع على	for dinner	للغداء
on a small island	على جزيرة صغيرة	know about	يعرف عن

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

know	knew	known	يعرف
see	saw	seen	يرى
stand on	stood on	stood on	يطل على / يقع على
think	thought	thought	يعتقد / يفكر
read	read	read	يقرأ
leave	left	left	يغادر

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) start يبدأ

* start to يبدأ ان = They started to study at 8:00 pm.
* start + v.ing يبدأ = They started studying at 8:00pm.

B) finish / enjoy ينهي / يستمتع

هناك مجموعة من الافعال يأتي بعد الفعل مضافا له ing منها على سبيل المثال الفعلين السابقين

* King Ptolemy finished building Alexandria lighthouse in about 283 BCE.
* They enjoy watching football matches on TV.

C) Suffixes اللواحق (تأتي في نهاية الكلمة فتغير معنها – ما ندرسة الان هو اضافة لاحقة الى الفعل لتحويله الى اسم)

visit	sail	travel	report	teach	tour
visitor	sailor	traveller	reporter	teacher	tourist

D) help + (to) inf

* She helps us clean the room.
* She helps us to clean the room.

Language notes الوظائف اللغوية

Interrupting someone	مقاطعة شخص ما (اثناء الكلام)
Excuse me.	معذرة.
Can I ask a question?	هل يمكنني ان اسال سؤالا ؟
Can I just ask...........?	هل استطيع فقط ان اسال..........؟
I'm sorry to interrupt, but.........	اسف لمقاطعتك ولكن................
After people interrupt you	**بعدما يقاطعنا الناس نقول التالي حتى نعود الى حديثنا**
Now, where was I?	الان , فيما كنت اتحدث ؟
OK, I was talking about......	حسنا , كنت اتكلم عن ....

TapeScript

Tour guide: North Castle was once very beautiful. The tower on the left was higher than it is today. There were three floors, and on each floor, there was one large room.
Tourist 1: Excuse me. Can I ask a question? Was there a river around the castle?
Tour guide: Yes, there was. That's why there is a bridge here. There were lots of fish in the river. But the river is dry now.
Tourist 2: That's interesting!
Tour guide: Yes, the weather was very different here four hundred years ago.
Tourist 1: Can I just ask who built the castle?
Tour guide: The king built it. He started building it in 1666 and finished it five years later, in 1671. Now, where was I?
Tourist 2: You were talking about the weather.
Tour guide: Yes. It was very green here then. It rained a lot. Now it doesn't rain very often. Now I'll tell you about the rooms.
Tourist 1: I'm sorry to interrupt, but did the king live in the castle?
Tour guide: Yes, he did. OK, I was talking about the rooms. The room at the top of the tower was the dining room. On the second floor was the bedroom. Now, let's go up these stairs to see the walls.

Reading

The Lighthouse of Alexandria

The Lighthouse of Alexandria stood on a small island near Alexandria to help boats at night. It was built at the time of King Ptolemy. He started building it in about 290 BCE. He finished building it in about 283 BCE. Many earthquakes damaged the lighthouse. When the famous traveller Ibn Battuta visited Alexandria in 1349, he could not enter the lighthouse. It was too dangerous.
By 1480, there was no lighthouse. The Sultan of Egypt built a fort where the lighthouse once stood. He used some of the stones from the old lighthouse to build it. Today, visitors can see Fort Qaitbey when they visit Alexandria.

The Muntazah Palace

The Muntazah Palace is by the sea in Alexandria. King Abbas II built this as a home for himself in 1892. It has two towers and high walls around it on three sides. The other side faces the sea. You cannot go inside the building now, but you can visit the beautiful gardens.

Fort Qaitbey

Fort Qaitbey stands on a small island near Alexandria. It was built by Sultan Qaitbey in 1480. Tourists can go into the fort. From its walls, you get a beautiful view of the sea. There is also a small museum in the fort.

Unit three

At the weekend

Lesson 1 & 2

weekend	عطلة نهاية الاسبوع	bike	دراجة
activity (ies)	نشاط	park	منتزه
below	اسفل	parents	والدين
excited	مثار	anyone	اي واحد
exciting	مثير	carry	يحمل
the countryside	الريف	heavy	ثقيل
grandparents	اجداد	box	صندوق
plan	خطة	of course	بالطبع
hope	يأمل	sky	سماء
enjoy	يستمتع	clouds	سحب
photo	صورة	soon	قريبا
journey	رحلة طويلة	flying cars	سيارات طائرة
family	عائلة	future	مستقبل
party	حفلة	sure	متاكد
relatives	اقارب	interesting	شيق
fun	متعة	England	انجلترا
visit	يزور	train	قطار
ancient site	موقع قديم (اثري)	ticket	تذكرة
temple	معبد	sweatshirt	قميص ثقيل باكمام
project	مشروع	fast	سريع
picnic	نزهة خلوية	the Olympic Games	الالعاب الاوليمبية
travel	يسافر	one day	يوم ما
decide	يقرر	dark	مظلم
already	بالفعل	museum	متحف
tomorrow	غدا	How often	كم مرة
hot	حار / حران	uncle	عم / خال
tired	متعب	house	منزل
bike	دراجة	because	لان

Words & opposites كلمات وعكسها

far	بعيد	near	قريب
long	طويل	short	قصير
ancient	قديم	modern	حديث
heavy	ثقيل	light	خفيف

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

plan	خطة	plane	طائرة
the country / countryside	الريف	country	دولة

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

at the weekend	في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع	do a project	يقوم بعمل مشروع
excited about	متحمس بشأن (بخصوص)	have a picnic	يقوم بنزهة خلوية
go on a long journey	يذهب في رحلة طويلة	go to bed	يذهب للنوم
stay with	يقيم مع	want to + inf	يريد ان
on a farm	في مزرعة	look at	ينظر الى
have a plan	لديه خطة	full of	مملوء بـــ
enjoy yourself	استمتع بوقتك	get home	يصل للبيت
send photos	يرسل صورا	come back home	يعود للمنزل
It will be fun to + inf	انها ستكون متعة ان.....	send an email	يرسل بريد الكتروني
for the first time	للمرة الاولى	take the train to	يستقل القطار الى
decide to + inf	يقرر ان	on Thursday	في يوم الخميس

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

show	showed	shown	يوضح / يبين / يعرض
drive	drove	driven	يقود (سيارة)
send	sent	sent	يرسل
come	came	come	يأتي
meet	met	met	يقابل
win	won	won	يفوز
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) exciting / excited

* exciting مثير : - هو الذي سبب الشعور بالاثارة

EX: Next Friday is going to be an exciting day for our family.

* excited مثار (متحمس) :- هو من تأثر بشعور الاثراة اي انه متلقي للشعور

EX:- I'm very excited about next weekend .

B) stay

* stay with يقيم مع (شخص)

EX:- We're going to stay with my grandparents.

* stay for يقيم لمدة

EX:- I will stay three for three weeks.

* stay at home يبقى في المنزل

EX:- I will stay at home and read my book.

* stay in يبقى في (مكان)

EX:- I can stay in the library before 6:00 pm.

C) Journey / picnic / trip / flight

* Journey رحلة طويلة * picnic نزهة خلوية * trip رحلة قصيرة * flight رحلة جوية

Reading

Hi Hassan,
I'm very excited about next weekend. We're going to go on a long journey to the countryside. We're going to stay with my grandparents on their farm! My dad's going to drive us there after school on Thursday. What are you going to do at the weekend? Have you got any plans?
Tarek

Reading

Hello Tarek,

I hope you enjoy yourself on the farm. Will you send me some photos? Next Friday is going to be an exciting day for our family. We're all going to go to a big party at my uncle's house. My relatives from England are going to come. It will be fun to meet them for the first time. On Saturday, We're going to visit an ancient site, the temples at Abu Simbel. I'm doing a project about them. Then we're going to have a picnic, too. Enjoy your weekend!

Hassan



Future Forms أشكال المستقبل

(be) going to / will

1) (be) + going to + inf



I → am
He / she / It / مفرد → is
you / we / they /جمع → are
} + going to + inf.

الاستخدام :-

* تستخدم عندما نكون واثقين من حدوث شيئ في المستقبل طبقا لقرارات او نوايا او خطط مستقبلية.

We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already)
I'm not going to go to school today, because it's the weekend.

* تستخدم ايضا للتنبؤ بدليل في المستقبل

Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

النفي:- نضع not بعد am / is / are

She isn't going to visit her friends because she has a lot of work.

السؤال بــهل :-

Is / Are + sub + going to + inf?

Are you going to visit your relatives? - Yes, I am. No, I am not.

السؤال بآداة استفهام

آداة الاستفهام + is / are + فاعل + going to + مصدر + تكملة ?

What are they going to do at the weekend?

2) Will

التكوين:- فاعل + will + مصدر

She will pass her exams.

الاستخدام:-

* التنبؤ في المستقبل بدون دليل

I think it will be hot tomorrow.

* للعرض والطلب

Will you send us some photos?
I will help you.

* التعبير عن حقيقة في المستقبل

The party will start at two o'clock.
I will be thirty next Friday.

* اتخاذ قرار سريع (في نفس لحظة الكلام دون ترتيب او تخطيط او نية سابقة) ولكن ليس شرطا

I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.

* هناك مجموعة من الكلمات غالبا ما تاتي مع will

think / hope يأمل / sure / probably من المحتمل / expect يتوقع / perhaps ربما / possibly / believe
I am sure that my sister will be a doctor.

النفي :-

فاعل + will not (won't) + مصدر

They won't play in the street.

الاستفهام بـــهل

Will + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة?

Will you send me some photos?
Will your friend in England send you an email next week?

الاستفهام بــآداة

آداة + will + فاعل + مصدر + تكملة?

Where will you go next week?
When will they visit their grandparents?

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل

(next / tomorrow / soon / in the future / tonight)

لاحظ التالي (تلخيص الفرق بين شكلين المستقبل)

1. القرار السريع نستخدم will

I am hungry. I will make a sandwich.

2. القرارات المسبقة نستخدم going to

They are going to stay with their friends for two days.

3. الصفات الشخصية نستخدم will لانها ليست دليل

She is clever. She will get full marks.
Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day.

4. التنبؤ بدليل نستخدم going to

It's six a.m. and it's already 30°C. It is going to be very hot today.

5. التنبؤ بدون دليل نستخدم will

It will be hot today.

Lesson 3 & 4

friend	صديق	natural	طبيعي
weekend	عطلة نهاية الاسبوع	bones	عظام
answer	يرد / يجيب	skeletons	هياكل عظمية
message	رسالة	fossils	حفريات
moment	لحظة	visitors	زائرين
calling	اتصال	roads	طرق
telephone lines	خطوط التليفون	lamb	خروف صغير
museum	متحف	easily	بسهولة
project	مشروع	through	عبر
aunt	عمة / خالة	arriving	وصول
anything	اي شيء	UNESCO	منظمة اليونسكو
quarter	ربع	protect	يحمي
large	واسع	like (prep)	مثل
area	منطقة	Jurassic Coast	الساحل الجوراسي
Western Desert	الصحراء الغربية	ancient sites	مواقع اثرية
animal	حيوان	old	قديم / عتيق / عجوز
plant	نبات	tourists	سائحين
plan	خطة	air pollution	تلوث الهواء
hungry	جائع	damage	يتلف
waiter	جرسون	enough	كاف
count	يعد	money	نقود
Lake	بحيرة	information	معلومات (مفرد دائما)
programme	برنامج	person	شخص
glasses	كوب زجاجي	rock	صخرة

Words & opposites كلمات و عكسها

difficult	صعب	easy	سهل
natural	طبيعي	unnatural	غير طبيعي

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

desert	صحراء	dessert	وجبة الحلو
coast	ساحل	beach	شاطئ
site	موقع	sight	رؤية / ابصار
message	رسالة	massage	مساج / تدليك
whale	حوت	wall	حائط

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

at the weekend	في عطلة الاسبوع	work on a project	يعمل في مشروع
answers the phone	يرد على الهاتف	want to + inf	يريد ان
ask for	يطلب	talk to	يتحدث الى
at home	في البيت	take a trip to	ياخذ رحلة قصيرة الى
at the moment	في تلك اللحظة	live on the island	يعيش على الجزيرة

take a message	يتلقي رسالة	have a picnic	يقوم بنزهة
Thank you for + v.ing	شكرا لك على	good for	مفيد لك / صحي لك
teach about	يعلم عن	For example	على سبيل المثال
learn about	يتعلم عن	over 100 million years old أكثر من 100 مليون سنة	

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

give	gave	given	يعطي
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
find	found	found	يجد
leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك
drive	drove	driven	يقود (سيارة)
teach	taught	taught	يعلم
say	said	said	يقول
write	wrote	written	يكتب

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) decide يقرر

* decide to + مصدر

She decided to study English.

* decide that + جملة كاملة

UNISCO decided that Wadi al-Hitan should be protected.

B) too + صفة + مصدر جدا لدرجة الا

The desert roads were too difficult to drive on.

C) look

* look at ينظر الى * look for يبحث عن * look like يشبه * look after يعتني بـ

D) quiet / quite / quit

* quiet هادئ * quite الى حد ما * quit يقلع عن / يتوقف عن

Language notes الوظائف اللغوية

Making arrangements on the phone	عمل ترتيبات عبر الهاتف
Hello. (Huda) speaking.	أهلا (هدى) تتحدث.
Is (Salma) there, please?	هل (سلمى) موجودة من فضلك؟
Who's speaking, please?	من المتحدث من فضلك؟
May I speak to (Salma), please?	هل يمكن ان اتحدث الى (سلمى) من فضلك؟
Yes, just a moment, please.	نعم, فقط لحظة من فضلك.
No, I'm sorry, (Salma) isn't here at the moment.	لا انا اسف (سلمى) ليست هنا تلك اللحظة
Can I take a message?	هل يمكنني ان اتلقى رسالة؟ (هل يمكنني ان انقل لها رسالة؟)
Can you ask (Salma) to phone me, please?	هل يمكنك ان تطلبي من سلمى ان تتصل بي من فضلك
Thank you for calling back!	شكرا لك على معاودة الاتصال!

TapeScript

Mrs Sabrine: Hello.
Huda: Hello, Mrs Sabrine. Is Salma there, please?
Mrs Sabrine: Who's speaking, please?
Huda: This is Huda.
Mrs Sabrine: No, I'm sorry, Salma isn't here at the moment, Huda. She's visiting her aunt.
Huda: When will she be home?
Mrs Sabrine: I think she'll be home at about half past five. Can I take a message?
Huda: Yes, can you ask her to phone me, please?
Mrs Sabrine: Yes, of course.
Huda: Thank you very much. Goodbye, Mrs Sabrine.
Mrs Sabrine: Goodbye, Huda.
(Sound of phone ringing and being answered)
Ali: Hello, Ali speaking.
Salma: Hello, Ali. This is Salma. May I speak to your sister, please?
Ali: Yes, just a moment, please. (calling) Huda! Salma wants to talk to you. (pause)
Huda: Hi, Salma! Thank you for calling back! What are you going to do on Saturday?
Salma: I'll probably stay at home and read my book. Why? Are you going to do anything?
Huda: Yes, we're going to have a picnic in the park. Do you want to come?
Salma: Oh, yes, I'd like that! Thank you. What time shall I come to your house?
Huda: We're going to leave at about twelve o'clock.
Salma: OK. I'll be there at quarter to twelve.
Huda: See you then!

Reading

Wadi al-Hitan

Wadi al-Hitan is a large area in the Western Desert. It is a very important natural site because there are many whale bones, skeletons and fossils there. The fossils are 40-50 million years old.

People first found the bones and fossils in 1902. At that time, there were not many visitors to the area because the desert roads were too difficult to drive on. By the 1980s, people could drive more easily through the desert and more visitors started arriving.

In 2005, UNESCO * decided that Wadi al-Hitan should be protected.
There are other famous places like Wadi al-Hitan that UNESCO protects around the world. For example, the Jurassic Coast is an area in the south of England where some of the fossils are over 100 million years old.

Unit four — Sports

Lesson 1 & 2

diving	غوص	science	علوم
hockey	رياضة الهوكي	live	يعيش
horse riding	ركوب الخيل	child (ren)	طفل (اطفال)
squash	اسكواش	son	ابن
table tennis	تنس طاولة (بنج بونج)	street	شارع
international	دولي	more than	اكثر من
stadium	ستاد	flat	شقة
city	مدينة	friendly	ودود
northeast	الشمال شرقي	village	قرية
kilometre	كيلو متر	(was) born	ولد (مبني للمجهول)
airport	مطار	subject	مادة دراسية
seats	مقاعد	volleyball	كرة الطائرة
football team	فريق رياضي	swimming	سباحة
Africa Cup of Nations	كاس الامم الافريقية	World Cup	كاس العالم
country	دولة	sports club	نادي رياضي
competition	منافسة / مسابقة	enjoy	يستمتع
include	يشمل	fast	سريع / بسرعة
final	مباراة نهائية	jumper	بلوفر
between	بين	language	لغة
Ivory Coast	ساحل العاج (دولة)	library	مكتبة
nearly	تقريبا	swimming pool	حمام سباحة
match	مباراة	karate	كاراتيه
spaces	فراغات / مساحات	basketball	كرة السلة
tennis	تنس	kind	طيب / عطوف

Words & opposites كلمات و عكسها

win	يفوز	lose	يخسر
friendly	ودود	unfriendly	غير ودود

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

sport (pl. sports)	رياضة	sports + (n)	رياضي
stadium	ستاد	club	نادي

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

in the northeast of	في الشمال الشرقي	show photos	يعرض صور
watch sports	يشاهد رياضات	win a competition	يفوز بمنافسة
for the fifth time	للمرة الخامسة	far from	بعيدا عن
the home of football	بيت / موطن كرة القدم	from all over Africa	من جميع انحاء افريقيا
(be) used for	يستخدم لــــ	take (someone) around	يصطحب (شخص) في جولة
take photos	يلتقط صور	kind to	عطوف مع
around the world	حول العالم	on Sports Day	في يوم رياضي

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

win	won	won	يفوز
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
tell	told	told	يخبر
show	showed	shown	يعرض / يبين / يوضح
swim	swam	swum	يسبح

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) like / love

* like / love + to + inf — يحب ان (يحب ان يفعل شيء في وقت محدد)
- They like to play football. – My sister loves to sing.

* like / love + v.ing — يحب (فعل شيء بصفة عامة)
- They like playing football. – My sister loves singing.

* لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين الامثلة السابقة

B) want

* want to + inf
- I want to go to the park.

* want + something.
- I want some more coffee.

C) a 50-metre swimming pool

لاحظ ان كلمة metre جاءت في صيغة المفرد لانها صفة لما بعدها وتتميز بوجود فاصل قبلها وايضا اداة التنكير

Reading

Cairo International Stadium

Cairo International Stadium is in Nasr City, which is in the northeast of Cairo and about ten kilometres from the airport. The stadium has 75.000 seats for people who want to watch sports. In 2006, this was the place where football teams played in the African Cup of Nations. Sixteen teams from countries all over Africa played in this competition, including Kenya, Morocco and Tunisia. The final was between Egypt and the Ivory Coast. Egypt won the competition, for the fifth time!

Cairo International Stadium is the home of Egyptian football. You can watch nearly all of the most important football matches there. But there are lots of spaces which are used for other sports: tennis, basketball, hockey, table tennis, squash and karate. There is a 50-metre swimming pool and diving pool. There is also a stadium where you can watch horse riding.



Defining relative clauses / pronouns ضمائر / عبارات الوصل المحددة

نستخدم ضمائر الوصل لتخبرنا عن الاسم الذي نتحدث عنه وقد يكون هذا الاسم (انسان – حيوان – شيء – مكان)

1) who / that الذي / التي / الذين / اللاتي (تستخدم للعاقل المفرد والجمع - الفاعل والمفعول)

EX:- Miss Amal is the teacher who teaches us science.
EX:- Mr Hamed has a son who is a doctor.

2) which / that الذي / التي / الذين / اللاتي (تستخدم لغير العاقل) اشياء او حيوانات

EX:- That's the horse which / that won the competition.
EX:- It's the house which / that my father bought last year.
EX:- We bought a flat which is near the school.

3) where حيث (تستخدم للمكان)

EX:- This is the village where I was born.
EX:- This is the house where Grandfather lived when he was a child.

لاحظ التالي

This is the village where I was born. ✓
This is the village where I was born in. ×
This is the village which I was born in. ✓
This is the village which I was born. ×

- لاحظ ان where لا ياتي معها حرف جر سواء قبلها او في نهاية الجمل
- واذا جاء حرف جر نستخدم which بدلا منها
- لاتستخدم that بدلا من where

where / which

قد يكون المكان في جملة الوصل يستخدم ليدل على شيء وفي تلك الحالة نسستخدم which لاحظ المثالين

* That is the stadium where my favourite team play.
* That is the stadium which I like.

- في المثال الاول استخدمنا where بمعنى حيث لاننا نتحدث عن الاستاد كمكان
- في المثال الثاني استخدام which بمعنى الذي لاننا نتحدث عن الاستاد كشيء وليس كمكان

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

1. We bought a flat ……….....is near the school.

a. who	b. where	c. which	d. when

2. What's the name of the book ……….....you are reading?

a. that	b. where	c. who	d. when

3. The people ……….....live next door are very friendly.

a. which	b. who	c. where	d. when

4. This is the place...........cars are made.

a. where	b. which	c. who	d. that

Lesson 3 & 4

remember	يتذكر	try	يحاول
quickly	بسرعة	the best	الافضل
fit	لائق بدنيا	the world	العالم
tired	متعب	university	الجامعة
end	نهاية	grade	درجة علمية
road	طريق	successful	ناجح
don't worry	لا تقلق	move	يتحرك / يحرك / ينتقل
difficult	صعب	cousin	ابن العم / العمة / الخال / الخالة
sports centre	مركز رياضي	café	قهوة
fun	متعة	magazine	مجلة
a long way	طريق طويل	minute	دقيقة
great	عظيم	a few	قليل
invent	يخترع	story	قصة
every	كل	timetable	جدول مواعيد
summer	صيف	traveller	رحالة
Egyptian	مصري	tower	برج
player	لاعب	take turns to	يتبادل الادوار لكي
an Olympic sport	رياضة اوليمبية	encourage	يشجع
sorry	حزين / اسف	describe	يصف
work hard	يعمل بجد	teach	يعلم
change	يغير	afraid	خائف
amazing	مذهل / مدهش	stairs	سلالم (في بناية)
arm	ذراع	slowly	ببطء

play	go	do
مع الرياضات التي تلعب بكرة basketball – football – squash tennis – tennis table - volleyball	diving - swimming horse riding - for a run	تاتي مع الرياضات العنيفة karate - judo

Words & opposites كلمات و عكسها

remember	يتذكر	forget	ينسى
encourage	يشجع	discourage	يحبط

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

fit	لائق بدنيا	fat	سمين
long	طويل	along	على طول شيء
fun	متعة	funny	مضحك
invent	يخترع	invite	يدعو
racket	مضرب	rocket	صاروخ
practise	يتمرن	practice	تمرين

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

go for a run	يذهب للجري	go swimming	يذهب للسباحة
do a sport	يلعب رياضة	(be) similar to	مشابه لــ
get tired	يصبح متعبا	do exercises	يقوم بتمارين
to the end of	لنهاية	get fitter	يصبح اكثر لياقة
play on ice	يلعب على الجليد	have homework	لديه واجب
had an accident	حدثت له حادثة	play for Egypt	يلعب باسم مصر
get into	يدخل	worried about	قلق بشأن
work for ....future	يعمل من اجل مستقبل	part of	اجزاء من
had lunch	تناول الغداء	do well	يؤدي بصورة جيدة

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

get	got	got	يحصل على
run	ran	run	يجري
become	became	become	يصبح
know	knew	known	يعرف
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
find	found	found	يجد
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	يتعلم
write	wrote	written	يكتب

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) stop

* Stop + v.ing يتوقف عن فعل شيء

EX: - He didn't stop trying to get into the school basketball team.

* Stop + to + inf يتوقف لكي يفعل

EX: - He stopped to drink.

لاحظ اختلاف المعنى بين المثالين

B) too + صفة + to + مصدر جدا لدرجة الا

EX: - I am too tired to practise today.

C) sport رياضة

* do a sport يلعب رياضة / play a sport يلعب رياضة / practise a sport يمارس رياضة

Language notes الوظائف اللغوية

Encouraging someone to do something	تشجيع شخص ما ليفعل شيء ما
Don't worry, it's not difficult.	لاتقلق هذا ليس صعب.
Oh, come on, it'll be fun!	هيا ستكون متعة.
Oh, go on!	هيا افعلها
You can do it!	تستطيع ان تفعل هذا
Agreeing to do something	**الموافقة على فعل شيء ما**
All right! I'll (play).	حسنا سوف (العب)
OK. I'll (do it).	حسنا سوف (افعل ذلك)

TapeScript

Huda: Hi, Lama. Let's go to the sports centre and play squash.
Lama: I last played squash two years ago. I can't remember how to play it.
Huda: Don't worry, it's not difficult. You play tennis, don't you? Squash is similar to tennis.
Lama: I like tennis, but I'm not very good at squash!
Huda: Oh, come on, it'll be fun!
Lama: I'll get tired very quickly. I'm not very fit.
Huda: Oh, go on! You can do it!
Lama: All right! I'll play.
Huda: Let's do some exercises first. When you get fitter, you'll be good at squash. Let's run to the end of the road.
Lama: That's a long way.
Huda: Come on, you can do it!
Lama: OK. I'll do it.
Huda: Great! One, two, three - let's run!

Reading

Ramy Ashour

Ramy Ashour is an Egyptian who is the number one international squash player. Squash is the sport which he loves, so he is sorry that it is not an Olympic sport. He is working hard to change this.

Ibrahim Hamato

Ibrahim Hamato is an amazing man who plays table tennis for Egypt. When he was ten, he had an accident which changed his life. Now he has no arms, but he plays table tennis very well.

Michael Jordan

Michael Jordan is an American basketball player who once didn't get into the school basketball team! But he didn't stop trying, and he became one of the best players in the world.

Mahmoud Youssef

Mahmoud Youssef's amazing! He had an accident when he was twenty. He can't move his legs, but he plays tennis very well in a chair.

Unit five

People who we admire

Lesson 1 & 2

admire	يعجب بـــ	competition	منافسة / مسابقة
degree	درجة علمية	climb	يتسلق
graduate (n) (v)	خريج / يتخرج	the highest	الاعلى
medal	ميدالية	mountain	جبل
prize	جائزة	opinion	رأي
both	كلاهما	phone	هاتف
sportspeople	رياضيون	talk	يتحدث
hero	بطل اسطوري	vegetables	خضروات
engineer	مهندس	lamb	لحم الحمل
a busy life	حياة مليئة بالعمل	supermarket	سوبر ماركت
accident	حادثة	soon	قريبا
walk	يمشي	paint	يدهن
again	مرة اخرى	beautiful	جميل
Life	حياة	picture	صورة
student	طالب	Germany	المانيا
class	فصل	writer	كاتب
swimming school	مدرسة لتعليم السباحة	email	بريد الكلتروني
visit	يزور	blog	مدونة الكترونية
the fastest	الاسرع	medicine	الطب
swimmer	سباح	Olympics	الاوليمبياد

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

medal	ميدالية	model	نموزج
lamb	لحم الحمل	lamp	لمبة / مصباح
prize	جائزة	price	سعر
hard	صعب / بجد / جاد	hardly	نادرا / بالكاد
degree	درجة علمية	mark	درجة امتحان

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

go to university	يذهب للجامعة	in the newspaper	في الجرنال
at first	في البداية	write an email	يكتب بريد الكتروني
finish school	ينهي التعليم المدرسي	good at	جيد في
get a degree	يحصل على درجة علمية	school for swimmers	مدرسة للسباحين
easy for him	سهل عليه	have a good opinion of	لديه رأي جيد عن
win a prize	يفوز بجائزة	on the phone	على الهاتف
write about	يكتب عن	be back	يعود
in the Olympics	في الاوليمبياد	find out	يكتشف
have a busy life	لديه حياة مليئة بالعمل	degree in medicine	درجة علمية في الطب

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

become	became	become	يصبح
win	won	won	يفوز
teach	taught	taught	يعلم
be	was / were	been	يكون
go	went	gone	يذهب
make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل
take	took	taken	ياخذ
grow	grew	grown	ينمو / يزرع

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) hard

* Work hard يعمل بجد (كلمة hard ظرف)

EX: - He worked hard and become an engineer.

* hard work عمل جاد (كلمة hard صفة)

EX: - He has taught me that with hard work.

B) win / earn

* win يفوز بجائزة / ميدالية / منافسة

EX: - He won a lot of sports competitions.

* earn يكسب مالا

EX: - He earns a lot of money.

Reading

My Hero

My hero, Yasser, is 22. He always wanted to be an engineer. However, when he was twelve, he had a car accident and he couldn't walk again. Life was difficult for Yasser at first, but he worked hard and became the best student in his class. When he finished school, he went to university and got a degree. Now, Yasser has become an engineer. Has life been easy for Yasser? No, it hasn't. Yasser hasn't won prizes and people haven't written about him in the newspaper. But he has taught me that with hard work, you can be successful.

Tarek

Rania Elwani

Rania Elwani is one of the world's fastest swimmers. She started swimming when she was 13 and won 77 medals in swimming competitions. She has stopped swimming and has become a university graduate, with a degree in medicine. Now she has a busy life as a doctor. She also works hard to help sports in Egypt. In 2005, she opened a swimming school for young swimmers who want to be in the Olympics. Elwani has taught us that you can do well at lots of things if you want to.

Salma



The present perfect tense المضارع التام

التكوين

I / you / we / they / الجمع → have
he / she / it / المفرد → has
+ P.P (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

* She has won prizes.
* They have climbed the mountain.

الاستخدام

1. التعبير عن حدث تم في وقت غير محدد في الماضي

Magda's uncle has worked in Germany. He has visited many countries.

2. للتعبير عن شيء حدث في الماضي وله اثر في الوقت الحاضر

They have played football. They are tired.

3. للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي ومازال مستمر حتى الان

I have lived in Aswan since 2010.

لاحظ

* اذا تم تحديد وقت وقوع الحدث نستخدم الماضي البسيط (قارنها مع رقم 1 في الاستخدام)

My uncle and aunt have written me an email. They wrote it yesterday.

النفي

have not (haven't) / has not (hasn't) + P.P

* Yasser hasn't won prizes.
* They haven't bought a car.

السؤال بـهل

Have / Has + فاعل + P.P?

Have you finished your homework? - Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين الجملتين التاليتين

Hassan has gone to England. (= He is in England now.)

gone to = (ذهب ولم يعد حتى الان (مازال موجودا هناك

Hassan has been to England. (= He visited England at some time in the past and has now returned.).

been to = (ذهب ورجع (زار

Lesson 3 & 4

famous	مشهور	poor	فقير
place	مكان	village	قرية
neighbour	جار	gold medal	ميدالية ذهبية
Pyramids	الاهرامات	Chinese	صيني
the Nile	النيل	the UAE	الامارات العربية المتحدة
sail	يبحر	words	كلمات
unusual	غير عادي	newspaper	جرنال
food	طعام	mobile phone	هاتف نقال (محمول)
interesting	شيق	post office	مكتب بريد
language	لغة	earthquake	زلزال
the Red Sea	البحر الاحمر	office	مكتب
fine	بخير	law	قانون
Pleased	مسرور	decide	يقرر
holiday	اجازة	charity	جمعية خيرية
news	اخبار (مفرد دائما)	business	عمل تجاري
travel	يسافر	professor	مدرس جامعي
job	وظيفة	amazing	مذهل
Japanese	ياباني	Goodbye	مع السلامة
See you later	اراك لاحقا	study	يذاكر / يدرس
place of birth	محل الميلاد	exciting	مثير
date of birth	تاريخ الميلاد	interests	اهتمامات

Words & opposites كلمات وعكسها

poor	فقير	rich	غني
usual	عادي	unusual	غير عادي

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

law	قانون	low	منخفض
office	غرفة المكتب	desk	مكتب (معدني او خشبي)
teach	يعلم	learn	يتعلم

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

introduce......to......	يقدم شخص الى شخص	get a prize	يحصل على جائزة
sail on the Nile	يبحر في النيل	born to a poor family	ولد لعائلة فقيرة
ride an elephant	يركب فيل	interested in + n /v.ing	مهتم بــ
come for a holiday	ياتي من اجل اجازة	do well	يؤدي بصورة جيدة
take photos	يلتقط صور	in English	باللغة الانجليزية
for the newspaper	من اجل الجرنال	find out	يكتشف
do things	يقوم بعمل اشياء	get married	يتزوج
tell....about	يخبر...عن	Have a good time	يقضى وقتا جيدا
get a degree	يحصل على درجة علمية	on a plane	على متن طائرة

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

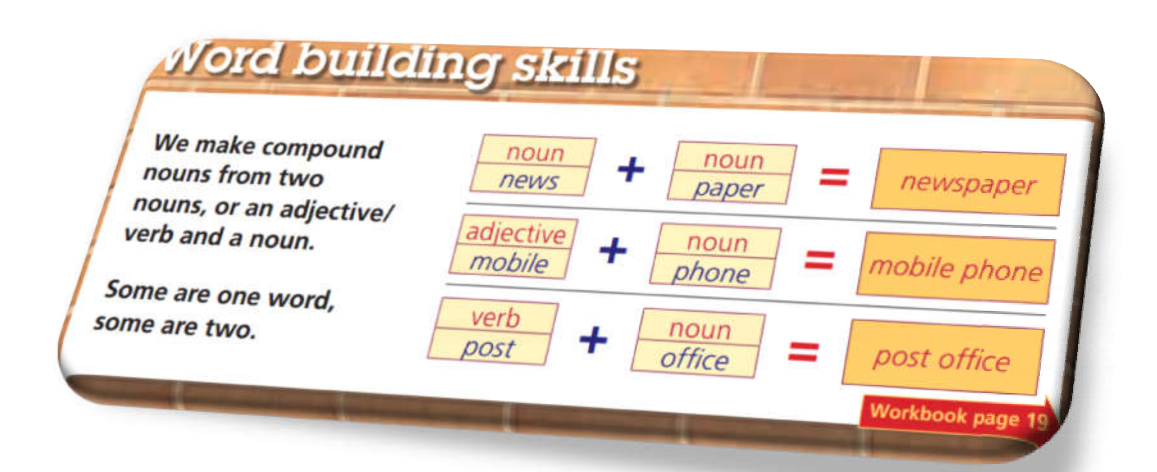
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
see	saw	seen	يرى
meet	met	met	يقابل
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
do	did	done	يفعل
tell	told	told	يخبر
spend	spent	spent	يقضي (للوقت) / ينفق (للمال)

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) spend	يقضي وقتا / ينفق مالا
*** Spend + time + n / v. ing**	
EX: - He spends most of his time helping charities.	
*** spend (money)**	
EX: - He spends a lot of money.	
B) ride	يركب (دراجة – حيوان)
ride a bike - ride a camel – ride a horse – ride an elephant	

Language notes الوظائف اللغوية

Introducing people	تقديم الناس
Have you met (my friend)?	هل قابلت (صديقي / صديقتي..........)
This is (my neighbour, Mr Sabri).	هذا (جاري السيد صبري)
Greeting	**التحية**
How do you do?	تشرفنا .
Pleased to meet you.	سعيد بلقائك .
It's nice to meet you.	لطيف ان اقابلك .



TapeScript

Mr Ibrahim : Good morning, Mr Sabri. How are you?
Mr Sabri : I'm fine, thanks, Mr Ibrahim, and you?
Mr Ibrahim : I'm fine, too. Have you met my friend from England? Mr Banks, this is my neighbour, Mr Sabri
Mr Banks : How do you do?
Mr Sabri : Pleased to meet you, Mr Banks. Have you visited Cairo before?
Mr Banks : No, I haven't. This is my first visit. Cairo is an amazing city.
Mr Sabri : Have you come here for a holiday?
Mr Banks : No, I've come here to work! I take photos for a newspaper.
Mr Sabri : Do you travel a lot in your job?
Mr Banks : Yes, I've been to many countries.
Mr Sabri : Have you seen any famous places in Egypt?
Have you sailed on the Nile?
Mr Banks : I've been to the Pyramids, but I haven't sailed on the Nile.
Mr Sabri : Have you done a lot of other exciting things in other countries?
Mr Banks : Yes, I've eaten some very unusual food and I've met some interesting people.
Mr Sabri : Tell me about some of the things you have done.
Mr Banks : Well, I've ridden an elephant in India.
Mr Sabri : Have you studied any languages?
Mr Banks : Yes, I have. I've studied Japanese.
Mr Sabri : Well, have a good time in Egypt, Mr Banks. It was nice to meet you!
Mr Banks : It was nice to meet you, too, Mr Sabri. Goodbye!
Mr Ibrahim : See you later, Mr Sabri!

Reading

My grandfather is my hero. He was born in a village to a poor family in January 1952. But he worked hard at school and he went to university. He was always interested in helping people and he became a doctor. I admire him because he has stopped working as a doctor, but he hasn't stopped helping people. He teaches in the village school. He has taught many children who are now at university

Bill Gates

Bill Gates is one of the most famous people in the world. He went to Harvard University to study law but he did not finish his degree and soon left to start a computer business. It was very successful and soon it has offices all over the world. After he got married, Bill Gates decided that he wanted to help poor people and he now spends most of his time helping charities. He has won many prizes for his work in computers and for charities.

Unit six

Important places

Lesson 1 & 2

Antarctica	القارة القطبية الجنوبية	leather	جلد
rainforest	غابة مطيرة	far	بعيد
tribe	قبيلة	south	جنوب
tourist	سائح	cold	بارد / بردان
Atacama Desert	صحراء اتاكاما	warm	دافئ
snow (v) (n)	جليد / تمطر جليدا	group	مجموعة
ice	ثلج	watch	يشاهد
melt	ينصهر / يذوب	match	مباراة
the driest	الاكثر جفافا	visit (v) (n)	يزور / زيارة
rain (v) (n)	مطر / تمطر	stadium	ستاد
town	مدينة	brother	اخ
forest	غابة	stars	نجوم
metre	متر	experience	خبره / تجربة (حياتية)
bottom	قاع	Chile	دولة تشيلي
bad weather	طقس سيء	area	منطقة
person	شخص	dry	جاف

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

bottom	قاع	button	زرار
tribe	قبيلة	trip	رحلة قصيرة
great	عظيم	greet	يحيي

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

on earth	على كوكب الارض	go swimming	يذهب للسباحة
live far from	يعيش بعيدا عن	with the same language	بنفس اللغة
for the first time	للمرة الاولى	in the far south of	في اقصى جنوب العالم
95-year-old man	رجل عمره 95 عام	make a cake	يصنع كعكة
by the beach	بجانب الشاطئ	by plane	بالطائرة

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك
say	said	said	يقول
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل
teach	taught	taught	يعلم
sit	sat	sat	يجلس

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) because / because of

*** because + فاعل + فعل + تكملة**

EX: - The tennis match was stopped because the weather was bad.

*** because of + noun phrase**

EX: - The tennis match was stopped because of the bad weather.

B) other / another

*** other + جمع**

EX: - What other sports do you play?

*** another + مفرد**

EX: - Have your parents ever lived in another country?

Reading

Our amazing world

What are some of the driest places in the world?

- The Atacama Desert in Chile is one of the driest places in the world. In some parts of the desert, it has never rained.

Have people ever lived there?

- Yes, they have. More than a million people still live there. Many tourists also visit the town of San Pedro de Atacama. They say that they've never seen more stars in the sky in any other place on earth!

Do people live in the Amazon rainforest?

- Yes, they do. Some tribes live far from any city and have never left the rainforest. Some of these tribes have never met people from outside the forest.

Has it ever snowed in Cairo?

- Yes, it has! In 2013, for the first time in many years, it snowed in Cairo. One 95-year-old man said, "I've never seen snow in my life before!"

Is there always ice in Antarctica?

- Yes, there is. In Antarctica, some of the ice has never melted. There is more than 4,500 metres of ice in some places. The bottom of this ice is more than 100,000 years old.



The present perfect tense with ever and never

التكوين

I / you / we / they / الجمع → have
he / she / it / المفرد → has
\+ P.P (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

* I've eaten fish by the beach. * I haven't been to Dubai.

ever قبل ذلك / سابقا / من قبل

- تستخدم في السؤال بهل بمعنى (سابقا / قبل ذلك / من قبل) وتاتي بعد الفاعل كما يلي

Has / Have + فاعل + ever + P.P?

EX: - Have you ever been to the desert? Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

never

- تستخدم في الجملة الخبرية لتدل على النفي وتعبر عن عدم وجود خبرة سابقة وتاتي قبل التصريف الثالث كما يلي

فاعل + { have / has } + never + P.P.

EX: - He's never ridden a camel.
EX: - They have never seen the sea.

لاحظ التالي

- لاتاتي not مع never في جملة واحدة (نستخدم احداهما لتدل على النفي) لاحظ الامثلة

EX: - I have never played squash. √
EX: - I have not played squash. √
EX: - I have never not played squash. ✗

الجملتين الاولى والثانية صحيحتين ام الجملة الثالثة خاطئة

Lesson 3 & 4

the White Desert	الصحراء البيضاء	coin	عملة معدنية
Elephantine Island	جزيرة فيله	notebook	كراسة / دفتر
Nubia Museum	متحف النوبة	wood	خشب
Nubian	نوبي	engineer	مهندس
historical	تاريخي	dam	سد
quiet	هادئ	expensive stones	احجار كريمة
sightseeing	زيارة المعالم السياحية	expensive	غالي
plastic	بلاستيك	metal	معدن
mean (meant)	يقصد / يعني	a drink	مشروب
repeat	يكرر	machine	الة
temple	معبد	history	تاريخ
the Pyramids	الاهرامات	cost	يكلف / يتكلف
popular	محبوب / شعبي	sportspeople	رياضيون
sand	رمل	modern	حديث
outside	خارج	competition	منافسة / مسابقة
less than	اقل من	tent	خيمة
contain	يحتوي على	great	عظيم
objects	اشياء	tyre	اطار سيارة
jewellery	مجوهرات	battery	بطارية
antiquities	آثار قديمة	laboratory	معمل
statue	تمثال	medicine	طب / دواء
rubber	مطاط	chocolate	شيكولاته
cotton	قطن	vegetable	خضروات
against	ضد	present	هدية
outdoor	خارجي	medium-size	متوسط الحجم (المقاس)
kick	يركل	park	منتزه

Words & opposites كلمات وعكسها

outdoor	خارجي	indoor	داخلي
quiet	هادئ	noisy	صاخب

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

experience	خبرة حياتية	experiment	تجربة معملية
quiet	هادىء	quite	الى حد ما
coin	عملة معدنية	banknote	عملة ورقية
history	تاريخ (مادة / علم)	date	تاريخ (اليوم)
mean	يقصد / يعني	main	اساسي / رئيسي

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

go camping	يقوم بالتخييم	join us for	ينضم الينا على
go diving	يذهب للغوص	made of	مصنوع من
stay in a hotel	يقيم في فندق	keep them safe	يحتفظ بهم آمنين
sail on the Nile	يبحر في النيل	look at	ينظر الى
on a felucca	في قارب / بالقارب	pieces of	قطع من
a good place for fish	مكان جيد لصيد السمك	used as money	تستخدم كنقود
think about	يفكر في	look like	يشبه
write down	يسجل / يدون	kind of	نوع من
do things	يفعل اشياء	get a drink from	يحصل على مشروب من
do karate	يلعب كاراتيه	on the beach	على الشاطئ
go on a holiday	يذهب لرحلة	go fishing from a boat	يذهب للصيد من مركب
do a sport	يلعب رياضة	buy presents for + sb	يشتري هدايا من اجل شحص

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

think	thought	thought	يفكر / يعتقد
find	found	found	يجد
write	wrote	written	يكتب
keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ / يحفظ
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
put	put	put	يضع
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
spend	spent	spent	يقضي / ينفق مالا

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) Order of adjectives in one sentence ترتيب الصفات في جملة واحدة

	opinion	size	age	colour	nationality	material	object
It's a	beautiful				Egyptian	cotton	T-shirt.
It's an	expensive		new		German		car.
It's got		big		black		rubber	tyres.

Language notes الوظائف اللغوية

Asking for clarification طلب التوضيح

عندما نريد من احد ان يوضح لنا قوله حتى نتمكن من فهم مقصدة نستخدم التالي

Sorry, could you say that again, please?	اسف , هل يمكنك ان تقول ذلك مرة اخرى من فضلك؟
Do you mean (you want to …)?	هل تقصد (انك ترين ان..........)؟
What do you mean?	ماذا تقصد؟
Sorry, can you repeat that, please?	اسف , هل تستطيع ان تكرر ذلك من فضلك؟
Is that what you mean?	هل هذا ما تقصد؟

عندما نريد ان نوضح لاحد اننا فهمنا مقصده من كلامه نستخدم التالي / وهو يثبت صحة ما نقوله للتوضيح

That's right. هذا صحيح — I see! افهم ذلك

TapeScript

Tarek's father: Hello, welcome to Egypt! Are you having a good time here?
Man: Yes, we love your beautiful country. We all want to do different things, so we don't know what to do next.
Tarek's father: What would you like to do?
Woman: Well, we want to see some famous buildings. We're going to visit Luxor next week.
Tarek's father: Well, if you go to Luxor, visit the Temple of Karnak. It's very interesting.
Woman: My son wants to sail.
Tarek: You can sail around Elephantine Island.
Woman: Sorry, could you say that again, please?
Tarek: Elephantine Island. It's near Aswan. It's very beautiful and quiet.
Man: Great. Is it a good place for fish?
Tarek's father: Do you mean you want to go fishing?
Man: That's right. I like fishing.
Tarek's father: Elephantine Island is a popular place for people who like fishing. Have you thought about going to the desert?
Man: What do you mean?
Tarek's father: Well, you can go to the White Desert. It's very exciting. The best place to visit is Farafra.
Woman: Sorry, can you repeat the name of the place, please?
Tarek's father: Farafra. It's a place in the White Desert.
Woman: I see. I'll write that down.
Boy: I don't want to stay in a hotel. I want to be outside, under the stars.
Tarek's father: You want to go camping, is that what you mean?
Boy: That's right. I love camping.
Tarek: I've been camping there. It's great.
Tarek's Father: Why don't you join us for some tea?

Reading MUSEUMS

Egypt has some very interesting museums. Many people have visited the famous Egyptian Museum in Cairo. It's Egypt's biggest museum and it contains some very famous objects. There are about 136,000 historical objects in the museum. Most people want to see Tutankhamun and his jewellery.

In the Kharga Museum of Antiquities, you can learn about life in the Western Desert long ago. You can see lots of statues, coins and other objects that people have found there. The museum contains some famous 'notebooks' made of wood. These are some of the first books ever written from 360 CE.

When engineers started building the first Aswan Dam in 1902, many important objects from very old Nubian buildings were moved to keep them safe. The Nubia Museum in Aswan opened in 1998. It contains more than 5,000 of these objects which can teach us a lot about the history and life of the Nubian people. There is an outdoor museum too, where you can look at statues in beautiful gardens.

Unit seven

What's on TV?

Lesson 1 & 2

documentary	برنامج وثائقي	happen	يحدث
nature programme	برنامج عن الطبيعة	future	مستقبل
quiz show	برنامج مسابقات	great	عظيم
animal	حيوان	holiday	اجازة
interesting	شيق	breakfast	افطار
information	معلومات	lesson	درس
favourite	مفضل	maths	رياضيات
TV listings	قوائم برامج تلفزيونية	final	نهائي
Tonight	الليلة	part	جزء
competition	منافسة / مسابقة	live	يعيش
start	يبدأ	questions	اسئلة
science	علوم	farmer	فلاح
finish	ينهي / ينتهي	irrigate	يروي
different	مختلف	fields	حقول
country	دولة	jump	يقفز
professor	مدرس جامعي	wall	حائط
baby elephant	صغير فيل	bus stop	موقف اتوبيس
parents	والدين	movie	فيلم
die	يموت	recommend	يوصي
amazing	مذهل	quarter past seven	7:15 سبعة وربع

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

some time	بعض الوقت	sometimes	احيانا
list	قائمة (برامج / اسماء /.....)	menu	قائمة (طعام)
die	يموت	dye	يصبغ

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

on TV	في التلفاز / معروض في التلفاز	(be) able to + inf	قادر على
learn about	يتعلم عن	kind of	نوع من
tell about	يخبر عن	type of	نوع من
at the moment	في تلك اللحظة	arrive home	يصل البيت
look after	يعتني بـــ	have lunch	يتناول الغداء
find out	يكتشف	jump over the wall	يقفز من على الحائط
help me with	يساعدني في	get on a bus	يركب الاتوبيس

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

buy	bought	bought	يشتري
tell	told	told	يخبر
show	showed	shown	يعرض / يبين
write	wrote	written	يكتب
leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) sound	صوت آلة / يبدو
* sound	صوت آلة
EX: - She heard the sound of a car starting.	
* sound + صفة	يبدو
EX: - It sounds interesting.	
B) news / information	
يبدو ان تلك الكلمات جمع باللغة العربية ولكنها في الانجليزية غير معدود اي انها تعامل كفاعل مفرد فياتي معها فعل مفرد	
(is / was / has / does / v+ s/es)	
* The news was not very good.	
* The information on the internet is useful.	

Reading

TV Listings

Tonight's "Who knows more?" is at Alexandria University, where the competition started last night. The competition is between students studying science and students studying history. The science students are winning at the moment. They've got 20 right answers already. The competition isn't finished yet. Watch tonight's programme to see who wins.

Have you started watching Schools around the world yet? Every week, it's about a school in a different country. We've seen schools in Brazil and China already, but we haven't seen one in Egypt yet. They've just shown a school in Dubai. This was very interesting.

At nine o'clock there is a programme called Animal world. A university professor from Kenya will tell us why it is so important to look after animals. The programme is about a baby elephant. Its parents have just died. It is amazing to see how it is looked after by the other elephants.

TapeScript

Boy 1: Let's watch TV. What's on tonight, Hassan?
Hassan: The news is at a quarter past seven. After that, there is a nature programme about animals that live in Brazil.
Boy 1: That sounds interesting. What time is it?
Hassan: It starts at seven forty-five. I recommend that we watch the quiz show at eight o'clock. It is very good.
Boy 1: OK, I like quiz shows. What's on after the quiz show?
Hassan: At half past eight, there's a documentary. It's about how farmers irrigate their fields today.
Boy 1: I like the sound of that. The documentary will help me with my school work. Let's watch that, too.



The present perfect tense with just, yet or already

التكوين

I / you / we / they / الجمع → have
he / she / it / المفرد → has
+ P.P (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

* I've eaten fish by the beach.
* She hasn't been to the desert.

- يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات التالية

1. just للتو / حالا

- نستخدمها لنقول ان شيء ما حدث منذ وقت قصير – تاتي بين has / have والتصريف الثالث

فاعل + has / have + just + P.P + تكملة .

EX: - We had a great holiday. We've just arrived home.

ملاحظة هامة

just مضارع تام = a short time ago / a moment ago ماضي بسيط

1. I have just watched the match. مضارع تام
2. I watched the match a short time ago. ماضي بسيط

الجملتين متساويتين في المعنى رغم الاختلاف الزمني

2. already بالفعل

- نستخدمها لنقول ان شيء ما قد حدث بالفعل قبل ذلك الوقت ولها موضعين كما يلي

1. تاتي بين has / have والتصريف الثالث للفعل

EX: - I have already had lunch.

2. تاتي في نهاية الجملة

EX: - Leila has finished her homework already.

3. yet حتى الان

تستخدم للسؤال او الحديث عن شيء لم يحدث حتى الان ومتوقع حدوثه ولها موضعين كما يلي

1. في نهاية جملة الاستفهام بــهل

Have you finished your homework yet?

2. في نهاية الجملة المنفية

I haven't had breakfast yet.

Lesson 3 & 4

channel	قناة تلفزيونية	accept	يوافق
episode	حلقة	different	مختلف
show (n)	برنامج / عرض	each other	بعضنا البعض
laugh	يضحك	opinion	رأي
television	تلفاز	Stadium	ستاد
week	اسبوع	newspaper	جرنال
end	نهاية / ينتهي	you're right	انت على حق
funny stories	قصص مضحكة	toy	دمية اطفال
comedy	كوميديا	sport	رياضة
tribe	قبيلة	today	اليوم
rainforest	غابة مطيرة	watch	يشاهد
lost (adj)	تائه / مفقود	again	مرة اخرى
film	فيلم	talk	يتكلم
boring	ممل	ask	يسال
interesting	شيق / ممتع	thief	لص
almost	تقريبا	train	قطار
I'd rather + inf	افضل	transport	وسيلة مواصلات
exciting	مثير / شيق	traffic	حركة المرور
children	اطفال	travel	يسافر
what time	ما الوقت	the fourth	الرابع
minutes	دقائق	evening	مساء
the Sahara Desert	الصحراء الكبرى	together	سويا
change	يغير / يبدل	finger	اصبع اليد
at all	على الاطلاق	statue	تمثال

Words & opposites كلمات وعكسها

accept	يوافق	refuse	يرفض
different	مختلف	the same	نفس الشيء

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

channel	قناة تلفزيونية	canal	قناة مائيه / ترعة
stir	يقلب	star	نجمة
accept	يوافق	expect	يتوقع
great	عظيم	greet	يحيي

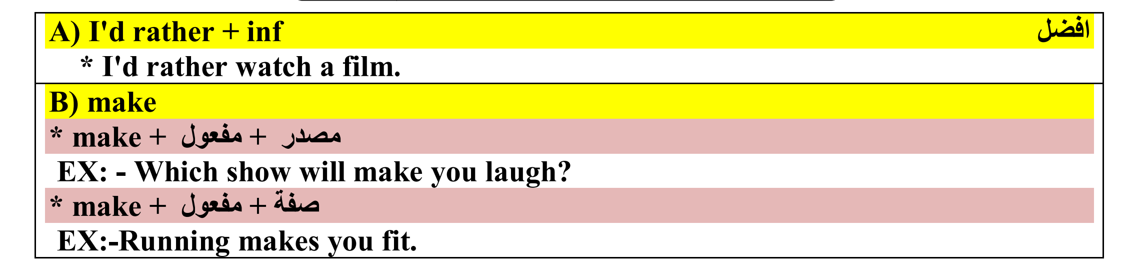
Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

make you laugh	يجعلك تضحك	in 20 minutes	في غضون 20 دقيقة
have an opinion about	لديه رأي عن	look at	ينظر الى
give recommendations	يعطي توصيات	on TV	في التلفاز
ask for	يطلب	talk about	يتحدث عن
(be) interested in	مهتم بـ	do homework	يعمل واجب
in the order	بالترتيب	on earth	على كوكب الارض
on a channel	في / على قناة	take turns	يتبادل الادوار

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل
think	thought	thought	يفكر / يعتقد
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
see	saw	seen	يرى
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك
drive	drove	driven	يقود (سيارة)

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية



A) I'd rather + inf افضل

* I'd rather watch a film.

B) make

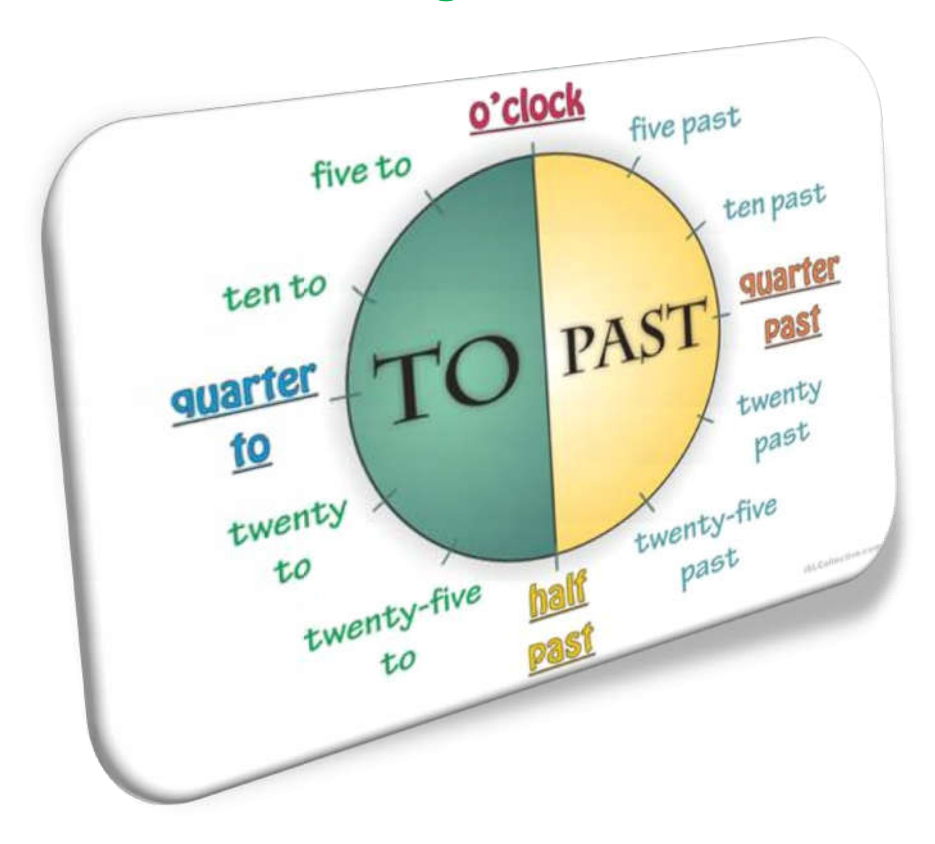
* make + مفعول + مصدر

EX: - Which show will make you laugh?

* make + مفعول + صفة

EX:-Running makes you fit.

Telling the time



Language functions الوظائف اللغوية

Giving and asking for recommendations	**اعطاء وطلب التوصيات**
Let's watch (the film).	هيا نشاهد ....
Shall we watch (the comedy)?	ما رأيك ان نشاهد ....
I recommend (that) we watch (a quiz show).	انا اوصي باننا نشاهد.............
Would you recommend it? Why? / Why not?	هل يمكنك ان توصي بذلك ؟ لماذا ؟ لماذا لا؟
Responding to recommendations	**الرد و الاستجابة للتوصيات**
I'd rather watch (a film).	انا افضل ان اشاهد................
I would / wouldn't recommend it.	اوصي بذلك / لا اوصي بذلك
I (don't) like the sound of that.	احب/ لا احب ذلك.
It sounds (interesting / great / boring).	انه يبدو (شيق – عظيم – ممل)

TapeScript

Salma: What shall we watch on TV? Have you seen Schools around the world yet?
Jana: Yes, I watched it last night. There's a comedy on now. Let's watch that. It'll make you laugh!
Dina: What's it about?
Jana: It's about a family in Cairo. Lots of funny things happen to them all the time.
Salma: But it started at seven fifteen - that was half an hour ago. So it's almost finished!
Dina: I'd rather watch the film.
Salma: There's a film on later, at nine forty-five. The film's called Lost in the forest. It sounds exciting.
Jana: I've seen it already.
Dina: Would you recommend it?
Jana: No, I wouldn't recommend it.
Salma: Why not? What didn't you like about it?
Jana: It wasn't exciting. I thought that it was boring. Anyway, I'm not interested in films. I recommend that we watch a quiz show. There's one on at eight fifteen, so in half an hour. There are two teams- parents and children. They have to answer lots of different questions.
Salma: It sounds interesting. But what about Tribe? It's a nature pragramme. It's about a rainforest and the tribes that live there.
Dina: I like the sound of that. What time is it on?
Salma: It's on at quarter to eight. Yes, let's watch that.
Dina: At quarter to eight? So it's just started.

Unit eight

In the news

Lesson 1 & 2

How often	كم مرة	weather	طقس
report	تقرير	during	اثناء
brave	شجاع	walk	يمشي
firefighters	رجال اطفاء	accident	حادثة
rescue	ينقذ	area	منطقة
smoke	يدخن / دخان	month	شهر
storm	عاصفة	hospital	مستشفى
suddenly	فجأة	no longer	لم يعد
fire	نار	still	مازال
small	صغير الحجم	weekend	عطلة نهاية الاسبوع
neighbour	جار	dangerous	خطير
phone (v)	يتصل	beginning	بداية
building	مبنى	burn	يحرق
empty	فارغ	camera	كاميرا
May	مايو	December	ديسمبر
nobody	لا احد	March	مارس
hours	ساعات	longer than	اطول من
put out	يخمد (النيران)	save	ينقذ
earlier	في وقت سابق	How long	كم المدة
boat	قارب	windy	شديد الرياح

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

wait	ينتظر	weight	وزن
turn	دور / يلف / يحول / يتحول	return	يعود
fall	يقع / يسقط	feel	يشعر

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

look at	ينظر الى	wait for a bus	ينتظر اتوبيس
phone 180 for help	يتصل بـ 180 لطلب المساعدة	stop fires	يوقف النيران
turned grey	يتحول للرمادي	such a bad storm	مثل هذه العاصفة الشديدة
fell into the water	يسقط في الماء	go into the air	يصعد في الهواء
by the sea	بجوار البحر	save.......from	ينقذ.......من
move to	ينتقل الى	in the news	في الاخبار
go to bed	يذهب للنوم	come from	يأتي من

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

see	saw	seen	يرى
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
become	became	become	يصبح
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	يحرق / يحترق
teach	taught	taught	يعلم

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) During + n اثناء / خلال

* During this bad storm, the two men fell into the water.

B) Indefinite pronouns

هي كلمات تنتهي بـ one / thing / body تعمل عمل الفاعل في الجملة . وتاخذ فعل مفرد

everyone – no one – anyone – someone – nobody – everybody – somebody – everything – nothing – something – anything

* Everyone knows who Mo. Salah is. He is very famous.

Reading

A)

There has been a fire at a house in this small village near Aswan. We don't know how the fire started. A neighbour* saw smoke coming from a window, so he phoned 180 for help.

The good news is that the building has been empty since May, so nobody was in it. Firefighters have been at the building for more than four hours, but they haven't been able to put out the fire yet.

B)

Earlier today, two young men were fishing in a small boat when the weather suddenly changed. The sky turned grey and it became very windy. During this bad storm, the two men fell into the water.

A man, Mr Badrawi, was walking by the sea at the time. He was very brave. He jumped into the sea and rescued the men. Mr Badrawi has lived in the area for 30 years. He told me, "I haven't seen such a bad storm since I was a little boy."



The present perfect with for or since

التكوين

I / you / we / they / الجمع → have
he / she / it / المفرد → has
+ P.P (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

* I've eaten fish by the beach.
* She hasn't been to the desert.

- نستخدم المضارع التام بـــ for للحديث عن طول المدة التي استغرقها شيء ما

* I've lived here for 13 years.
* Have you been at this school for a long time?
* No, I've only been here for a month.

- نستخدم المضارع التام بـــ since لنشير الى نقطة بداية حدث يستمر حتى الان

* I've studied English since I was eight years old.
* Has your uncle worked at the hospital since he moved to Cairo?
* Yes, he has. He's worked there since 2008.

Since or for

for	since
an hour	3 o'clock / 7 o'clock / 10 o'clock
a day	Saturday / Monday / Friday
a month	May / March / April / July
a year	2010 / 2015 / 1990 / 2007 / 2005
the last (year / month / week)	last (year / month / week)
ages	then
a long time / long / a short time	the beginning of

1. لاحظ ان since تربط جملتين فياتي قبلها مضارع تام وبعدها ماضي بسيط كما يلي

مضارع تام + since + ماضي بسيط
has / have + p.p (since) + ماضي بسيط

* Has your uncle worked at the hospital since he moved to Cairo?
* My uncle has been a firefighter since he left school in 1994.
* Khaled has not used a camera since he bought a mobile phone last year.

مقارنة بين المضارع التام والماضي البسيط

المضارع التام	الماضي البسيط
يستخدم للتعبير عن شيء حدث في الماضي ومستمر حتى الوقت الحالي	يستخدم للتعبير عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي
* I have lived in London since 2010. انا اعيش في لندن منذ 2010 . تعني انني مازلت اعيش هناك حتى ذلك الوقت.	* I lived in London in 2010. انا عشت في لندن في 2010 . تعني انني لم اعد اعيش في لندن في ذلك الوقت.

Lesson 3 & 4

discuss	يناقش	ancient	اثري / قديم
seat	مقعد (ثابت)	bored	شاعر بالملل
the police	الشرطة	volcano	بركان
swimmer	سباح	earthquake	زلزال
sports centre	مركز رياضي	cloud	سحابة
happen	يحدث	clean	ينظف / نظيف
believe	يعتقد	lift	مصعد
prize	جائزة	stair	سلم (ثابت في بناية)
true	صحيح	ladder	سلم (متنقل)
Tell me more	اخبرني اكثر	desert	صحراء
money	نقود	remember	يتذكر
sports club	نادي رياضي	surprised	مندهش / متفاجيء
competition	منافسة / مسابقة	flat	شقة
rain	مطر / تمطر	jewellery	مجوهرات
rocket	صاروخ	ankle	كاحل القدم
river	نهر	drown	يغرق
flood	فيضان	swimming pool	حمام سباحة
invite	يدعو	pleased	مسرور
visit	يزور	own	يملك

Words & opposites كلمات وعكسها

upstairs	الطابق العلوي	downstairs	الطابق السفلي
win	يفوز	lose	يخسر

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

invite	يدعو	invent	يخترع
ladder	سلم (ثابت)	leader	قائد
desert	صحراء	dessert	وجبة الحلو
hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي	heart	قلب
prize	جائزة	price	سعر
drown	يغرق (للاشخاص)	sink	يغرق (للاشياء / الحيوانات)
run	يجري	rain	تمطر

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

belong to	ينتمي الى	get a medal for +v.ing / n	يحصل على ميدالية لـ
for a long time	لوقت طويل	rescue from	ينقذ من
hear about	يسمع عن	came into the room	يدخل الى الحجرة
try to + inf	يحاول ان	go for a walk	يذهب للتمشية
came first in	يحصل على المركز الاول في	take + مفعول + back to	يعيد........الى
climb up a ladder	يتسلق سلم	on the train	في القطار
look out of	ينظر من خارج	have an accident	تحدث له حادثة
fall over	يسقط ارضا	broke his ankle	كسر كاحله
pleased to	مسرور ان	at home	في البيت

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

hear	heard	heard	يسمع
break	broke	broken	يكسر
give	gave	given	يعطي
win	won	won	يفوز
say	said	said	يقول
find	found	found	يجد
take	took	taken	ياخذ
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) interested / interested

عديد من الصفات تتكون من الفعل ... وتنتهي بــ ed او ing

* الصفة التي تنتهي بــ ed عادة ما تصف المشاعر (تصف من هو متاثر بالشعور)

* I am interested in history.
* He is excited about the football match.

* الصفة التي تنتهي بــ ing تصف من الذي سبب الشعور او ما الذي سببه (تصف مسبب الشعور)

* History is a very interesting subject.
* This football match is exciting.
* You are amazing, Salma!

B) a brave 13-year-old child

* لاحظ ان كلمة year رغم ان قبلها عدد جمع وذلك لانها صفة لما بعدها

Language functions الوظائف اللغوية

Talking about the news	الحديث عن الاخبار
Have you heard what happened (to my brother)?	هل سمعت ما حدث لــ(اخي)-
Did I tell you about (what happened last week)?	هل اخبرتك عن (ما حدث الاسبوع الماضي)
I believe (he gave prizes).	اعتقد انه اعطى جوائز
Is it true that (Omar won a prize)?	هل هذا حقيقي ان (عمر فاز بجائزة)
They say (there's going to be a storm).	هم يقولون (انه سيكون هناك عاصفة)
Responding to news	**الرد عن الاخبار**
I didn't know that.	لا اعرف ذلك
I heard about that.	سمعت عن ذلك
Tell me more.	اخبرني اكثر

TapeScript

Narrator: One.

Tarek: Have you heard what happened to my brother on Saturday? He found a lot of money in the street!

Adel: I didn't know that. Tell me more.

Tarek: Well, he was waiting for a bus when he saw a bag on the seat next to him. Inside the bag, there was a lot of money. There was no name on the bag, so my brother didn't know whose bag it was.

Adel: What did he do?

Tarek: He took it to the police, of course! They are trying to find who the bag belongs to.

Narrator: Two.

Adel: Did I tell you about what happened at the sports club last weekend? A famous swimmer was there.

Tarek: Yes, I heard about that. I believe he gave prizes to some young swimmers.

Adel: Is it true that Omar won a prize, too?

Tarek: Yes, he came first in a competition. He's a very good swimmer!

Narrator: Three.

Tarek: They say there's going to be a storm in the south next weekend.

Adel: Really? It hasn't rained there for a long time.

Tarek: No, it hasn't rained there since last year.

Reading

A brave 13-year-old boy, Karim, has got a medal for rescuing a four-year-old child from drowning in a swimming pool. The child was playing next to the water when suddenly he fell in. He couldn't swim.

The child was in the pool for about a minute when Karim jumped into the water and rescued the child. The child was not hurt. His parents were very pleased to see him! They have invited Karim and his parents to visit them at their home.

Unit nine

Communications

Lesson 1 & 2

communication	اتصال	popular	شائع / منتشر
email	بريد الكتروني	neck	رقبة
text message	رسالة نصية	quicker	اسرع
airmail letter	خطاب بريد جوي	until	حتى
pigeons	حمام زاجل	post office	مكتب بريد
messenger	رسول / مبعوث	the USA	الولايات المتحدة الامريكية
telegram	تلغراف	electronic	الكتروني
history	تاريخ	easier	اسهل
the oldest	الاقدم	plane	طائرة
the newest	الاحدث	internet	انترنت
the past	الماضي	billion	بليون
letter	خطاب	invention	اختراع
invent	يخترع	bank	بنك / مصرف
paper	ورق	bakery	فرن / مخبز
envelope	ظرف جواب	supermarket	سوبر ماركت
animal skin	جلد حيوان	science	علوم
carry	يحمل	hobby (ies)	هواية
century	قرن	clothes	ملابس
realise	يدرك	neighbour	جار
way	طريق	below	اسفل
electricity	كهرباء	above	فوق
smoke	دخان / يدخن	mouth	فم
singing	غناء	mountain	جبل
hill	تل	danger	خطر

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

form	نوع / شكل	farm	مزرعة
hobby	هواية	happy	سعيد
electronic	الكتروني	electric	كهربي
invent	يخترع	invite	يدعو
post	بريد	past	ماضي
plane	طائرة	plan	خطة

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

forms of communication	اشكال وسائل الاتصال	by pigeons	عن طريق الحمام الزاجل
communicate with	يتواصل مع	around their necks	حول رقابهم
far away	بعيد عن	all over the world	من جميع انحاء العالم
made of	مصنوع من	get messages	يستلم رسائل
on foot	سيرا على الاقدام	on a farm	في مزرعة
on horses	بالخيول	drive to	يقود الى
fly home	يطير عائدا لموطنه	go to bed late	يذهب للنوم متاخرا
on the top of hills	على قمم التلال	start fires	يبدأ الحرائق

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

send	sent	sent	يرسل
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
take	took	taken	يأخذ
fly	flew	flown	يطير
read	read	read	يقرأ

Reading

The history of communication

In the past, people used to send a lot of letters because it was the best way to communicate with friends who were far away. They didn't use to send emails, like many people do today. How did they use to send these letters?

People began to write letters after the Chinese invented paper in around 100 BCE. The first envelopes were made of animal skins. Messengers used to carry the envelopes to people on foot. In the ninth century, Egypt was one of the first places to send letters to other countries using messengers on horses.

In Iraq, when people took pigeons to a place, they knew they would fly home again. In the 1100s, people realised that this was a good way to send messages, so it used to be popular to send letters by pigeon. The birds carried the letters around their necks.

Communication did not get much quicker until 1832, when people began to use the post office to send letters. Trains then began to carry letters in the USA. In the 1850s, telegrams (short electronic letters) made international communication easier and quicker, and in 1917, planes started taking airmail letters all over the world.

In 1972, American Ray Tomlinson invented email. After that, anyone with a computer and the internet could send and get messages quickly. Now people send more than 182 billion emails around the world every day



used to for regular past habits and routines

نستخدم used to للتعبير عن عادات الماضي او الاشياء التي كانت تحدث بشكل روتيني بانتظام في الماضي

* التكوين

used to........... ....اعتاد ان

فاعل + used to + مصدر

* My father used to work in a bank, but now he works in an office.
* We used to live on a farm, but now we live in the city.

* النفي

فاعل + didn't use to + مصدر

* I didn't use to like salad when I was younger, but I love it now.
* They didn't use to send emails, like many people do today.

* الاستفهام بـــهل

Did + فاعل + use to +مصدر?

* Did your mother use to read to you when you were younger?
 - Yes, she did. – No, she didn't.
* Did you use to go to the park when you were younger?
 - Yes, I did. – No, I didn't.

* الاستفهام بآداة

اداة استفهام + did + فاعل + use to + مصدر ?

* Where did you use to live before you moved here?
* Which games did you use to play when you were a child?
* How did they use to send these letters?

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

1. I used .... in the street.

a. play	b. plays	c. to play	d. to playing

2. Did he...........to teach science?

a. used	b. uses	c. using	d. use

3. I did not use to go to bed late when I .... younger.

a. am	b. was	c. are	d. were

4. They didn't use to have a car, but now they................ to the shops.

a. drive	b. drives	c. to drive	d. driving

5. In the past, people used to send a lot of letters.

a. use	b. uses	c. used	d. using

Read and correct the underlined word:-

1. They didn't <u>used</u> to send emails, like many people do today. (   )
2. My sister always used to wear a hat when she <u>goes</u> out. (   )
3. She <u>use</u> to be a teacher, but now she works in a bank. (   )
4. What <u>do</u> you use to watch when you were younger? (   )

Lesson 3 & 4

screen	شاشة	number	رقم
kind	نوع	population	السكان / تعداد السكان
programme	برنامج	regularly	بانتظام
remote control	جهاز التحكم عن بعد	government	حكومة
use	يستخدم	want	يريد
before	قبل	website	موقع الكتروني
after	بعد	provide	يمد / يزود
free time	وقت الفراغ	information	معلومات
companies	شركات	timetable	جدول مواعيد
local	محلي	price	سعر
channel	قناة تلفزيونية	survey	احصائية
expensive	غالي	secondary school	مدرسة ثانوية
difficult	صعب	student	طالب
believe	يعتقد / يفكر	Social networking sites	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
postcard	كارت بريدي	museums	متاحف
although	بالرغم من	tourist attractions	اماكن جازبة للسياح
have to	يجب ان	opening hours	ساعات الافتتاح
walk	يمشي	directions	اتجاهات
change	يغير / يتغير	activities	انشطة
need	يحتاج	include	يتضمن
amount	كمية	video	فيديو
out of date	منتهي الصلاحية	news	اخبار
wrong	خطأ / مخطيء	research	بحث / يبحث
How much	كم ثمن	carry	يحمل
architect	مهندس معماري	dark	مظلم
Suez Canal	قناة السويس	distance	مسافة
internet users	مستخدمي الانترنت	boat	قارب

Words & opposites كلمات و عكسها

useful	مفيد	useless	غير مفيد / عديم الفائدة
advantages	مزايا	disadvantages	عيوب
remote	بعيد	near	قريب

Word differences اختلاف بين الكلمات

channel	قناة تلفزيونية	canal	قناة مائية / ترعة
pay	يدفع	buy	يشتري
site	موقع	seat	مقعد
hours	ساعات	ours	ملكنا
reason	سبب	season	فصل من فصول السنة

Expressions & prepositions تعبيرات وحروف جر

watch TV	يشاهد التلفاز	different from	مختلف عن
kind of	نوع من	in black and white	بالاسود والابيض
on TV	في التلفاز	turn the TV on	يشتغل التلفاز
make a programme	يعمل برنامج	turn the TV off	يطفيء التلفاز
around the world	حول العالم	go online	يتصل بالانترنت
similar to	مشابه لـــ	provide with	يزود بـــ
In the early 1990s	في اوائل القرن 20	reason for	سبب لـــ
go to university	يذهب للجامعة	on social networking sites على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي	
It's difficult to + inf	من الصعب ان	on the internet	على الانترنت
find out.....about	يكتشف	amount of	كمية من
pay for	يدفع لـــ(شيء)	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
important for	مهم لـــ	at the bottom of	في قاع.......

Irregular verbs افعال غير منتظمة

buy	bought	bought	يشتري
make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
grow	grew	grown	يكبر / ينمو / يزداد
put	put	put	يضع
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
get	got	got	يحصل على
pay	paid	paid	يدفع

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

A) made

* (be) made in + دولة — صنع في (دولة)
  EX:- This phone was made in China.
* (be) made in + سنة — صنع في (سنة)
  EX: - The first remote controls were made in 1984.
* (be) made of — مصنوع من (مادة لاتتغير قبل وبعد الصناعة)
  EX: - The first envelopes were made of animal skins.
* (be) made from — مصنوع من (مادة تتغير قبل وبعد الصناعة)
  EX: - Cheese is made from milk.

Language functions الوظائف اللغوية

Saying dates and times
In the 1900s, ...
(About) 90 years ago, ...
Before / After 1935, ...
In the 1940s, ...
(About) ten years later, ...
In 1955, ...

TapeScript

It's difficult to believe that people didn't use to watch TV! But in the early 1900s, there were no televisions in Egypt or any other country. When people were not working, they used to read, talk or play games.

In some countries, people first had televisions about 90 years ago, but televisions were very different from today. Before 1935, the picture on a TV screen was smaller than a postcard! Most TV programmes were in black and white.

In the 1940s, TV companies in the USA began to make colour programmes. However, colour TVs were very expensive, so most people who had televisions watched in black and white. Although Egypt had TVs in the 1960s, the country made its first colour TV programme in 1973.

Televisions were different in those days. People used to have to walk to the TV to change channels or turn the TV on and off. Now, we usually use a remote control to do that.

The first remote controls were made in 1948. The early remote controls couldn't change the channels, though. They could only make the pictures on the screen bigger or smaller. About ten years later, in 1955, the first remote control was made that is similar to the one we can use today.

Reading

The Internet

Fifteen years ago, only a very small number of people in Egypt were able to go online. This has now changed. About a quarter of Egypt's population use the internet regularly, and this number is growing all the time.

- **Using the internet isn't as expensive in Egypt as in some other countries. This is because the government wants people to use it.**
- **In a survey, 23% of internet users in Egypt said they use their mobile phones to go online.**
- **Around 30% of internet users were secondary school and university students.**
- **Websites can provide useful information about train timetables, post office prices, etc.**
- **Social networking sites are the most popular reason for people to go online. Many people use these sites to communicate with their friends.**
- **Many museums and tourist attractions put opening hours, directions and other information on social networking sites.**
- **Other popular activities on the internet include watching films and videos, reading news and researching information.**

TapeScript

The first telephone

Narrator: The first telephone was invented in the 1870s by Alexander Graham Bell. Before telephones, people used to communicate by letters, messengers, telegrams and many other ways.

Canals

Canals are very important for the world today. Before the 1870s, a boat from Jeddah to London used to travel about 16,000 kilometres. After the Suez Canal opened in 1869, the same boat could travel between the two cities but only go about 7,000 kilometres.

The Panama Canal

In South America there is another important canal, the Panama Canal. Boats first used this canal about 100 years ago. Before it opened in 1914, a boat that was travelling from the east of the USA to Japan used to take eight days longer and used to travel about 4,800 kilometres further. So today's canals save many boats a lot of time and fuel. That is good for all of us.